

nual report of the corporation for fiscal year 1979, including an independent certified audit, pursuant to section 14(b) of Public Law 88-378; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

3127. A letter from the Adjutant General, Military Order of the Purple Heart, transmitting notice of a delay in the submission of organization's audit report for the year ended June 30, 1979, required by section 3 of Public Law 88-504; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

3128. A letter from the Acting Secretary, Federal Trade Commission, transmitting the third annual report on the operation of the premerger notification provisions of the Clayton Act, pursuant to section 7(a) (j) of the act, as amended (90 Stat. 1394); to the Committee on the Judiciary.

3129. A letter from the Assistant Secretary of the Army (Civil Works), transmitting a Corps of Engineers report on the Pajaro River Basin, Calif., in response to a resolution adopted May 14, 1945 by the Committee on Flood Control, U.S. House of Representatives; to the Committee on Public Works and Transportation.

3130. A letter from the Assistant Secretary of the Army (Civil Works), transmitting a Corps of Engineers report on the Upper Salinas River Basin, Calif., in response to resolutions by the Committee on Public Works of the U.S. House of Representatives adopted May 8, 1964 and July 29, 1971; to the Committee on Public Works and Transportation.

3131. A letter from the Assistant Secretary of the Army (Civil Works), transmitting a Corps of Engineers report on the Milwaukee

Harbor, Wis., in response to a resolution by the Committee on Public Works of the U.S. House of Representatives adopted December 11, 1969; to the Committee on Public Works and Transportation.

3132. A letter from the Administrator of Veterans Affairs, transmitting the annual report for fiscal year 1979 on the Veterans' Administration's sharing of medical resources program, pursuant to 38 U.S.C. 5057; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

3133. A letter from the President of the United States, transmitting his determination to provide import relief with respect to the U.S. porcelain-on-steel cookware industry which differs from that recommended by the U.S. International Trade Commission, pursuant to section 203(b) (1) of the Trade Act of 1974 (H. Doc. 96-245), to the Committee on Ways and Means and ordered to be printed.

3134. A letter from the General Counsel of the Department of Defense, transmitting a draft of proposed legislation to establish the U.S. Court of Military Appeals as an independent court under article I of the Constitution of the United States, and for other purposes; jointly, to the Committees on Armed Services, and the Judiciary.

MEMORIALS

Under clause 4 of rule XXII.

330. The SPEAKER presented a memorial of the Legislature of the Territory of Guam, relative to Federal laws in their application to the Territory of Guam; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

PETITIONS, ETC.

Under clause 1 of rule XXII, the following petitions and papers were presented and referred as follows:

257. By the SPEAKER: Petition of the National Coal and Surface Mining Conference, Washington, D.C., relative to the utilization of coal; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

258. By the SPEAKER: Petition of the Interstate Oil Compact Commission, Oklahoma City, Okla., relative to incentives for the production of high-cost natural gas; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

259. By the SPEAKER: Petition of the Board of Chosen Freeholders, Salem, N.J., relative to voluntary school prayer; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES ON PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 2 of rule XIII, reports of committees were delivered to the Clerk for printing and reference to the proper calendar, as follows:

[Pursuant to the order of the House on December 20, 1979, the following report was filed on January 2, 1980]

Mr. WOLFF: Select Committee on Narcotics Abuse and Control. Annual report for the year 1979 of the Select Committee on Narcotics Abuse and Control (Rept. No. 96-731). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

THE VALUE OF ISRAEL AS AN ALLY CLEARLY SHOWN DURING IRANIAN CRISIS

HON. MARIO BIAGGI

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, January 3, 1980

● Mr. BIAGGI. Mr. Speaker, the dawn of 1980 was not the festive event many Americans were expecting. The continuing ordeal of Iran, coupled with the ominous developments in Afghanistan caused more Americans to pause in prayer than engage in unrestrained revelry on the new year.

Tomorrow it will be 2 long months since the American Embassy in Teheran was seized and some 50 Americans became hostages. There have been few bright spots during these past 2 months. One notable exception has been the unwavering support which this Nation has received from our ally, Israel. From the outset, the Begin government has led the chorus of world condemnation against Iran. For Israel, considering her own sensitive position in the Middle East, this criticism has been made at considerable peril to her own security.

The United States-Israel relationship has always been a strong one. Administration after administration since Harry Truman have lent considerable support to Israel in her times of need. The Carter administration has continued and expanded this position, most notably through the remarkable achievement of

the Camp David peace accord between Israel and Egypt.

The United States finds itself in the midst of one of our most serious crises of this century. Israel has shown itself to be foursquare as a supporter. These past 2 months have strengthened the oft-stated belief that Israel is a vital strategic and military bastion in the Middle East. The events of the past 2 months should remove any lingering doubts about the importance of maintaining a militarily strong Israel. The Middle East has always been assessed through a balance of military power. If Israel is weakened militarily, the ensuing consequences to United States security would be dire.

One of the most dramatic indications of support given by Israel came very early in the hostage crisis when the Palestine Liberation Organization was engaged in its short-lived role as mediator in the dispute. The PLO has, as one of its basic objectives, the destruction of the nation of Israel. Yet notwithstanding, on November 8 when the PLO was at the height of their activity and the United States was contemplating discussions with the Organization, the Foreign Ministry in Jerusalem stated that Israel "does not condemn the contacts the United States is holding with the PLO on the matter of the release of U.S. hostages in Tehran." The statement, as reported by Jerusalem Domestic Service continued, "The United States is in a most difficult situation and so, in spite of Israel's opposition in principle to contacts with the PLO, in this case it will not say anything." This represented a truly

extraordinary demonstration of support which many Americans will never forget.

Israel's unwavering support serves to counteract the venomous campaign of anti-Americanism being waged by the ayatollah. It has served to limit the scope to the borders of Iran as compared to other Middle East and Persian Gulf nations.

Israel is providing another vital degree of support to the United States during this crisis. We are being provided with excellent intelligence by Israel which has helped this Nation closely monitor the rapidly changing and often confusing developments in Iran. The intelligence has been reliable, current, and of great importance, especially in terms of keeping abreast of the condition of our hostages.

Israel has always been a good friend and strong ally. Therefore her activities over the life of the Iranian crisis are not out of character in the least. We have enjoyed support from our allies, but Israel's has been especially noteworthy. Our relationship has been reinforced and we look for continued solidarity and strength from the good people and Government of Israel.●

SOVIET INVASION OF AFGHANISTAN

HON. EDWARD J. DERWINSKI

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, January 3, 1980

● Mr. DERWINSKI. Mr. Speaker, I call for an all-out information blitz into the

Soviet Union and throughout the Moslem world to publicize the consequences of the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan now taking place.

The administration should remove its muzzle on American Government information services and conduct a full airing of the facts about Soviet actions in Afghanistan, Iran, and the Middle East. The administration, in a mistaken commitment to détente, has been holding back Radio Free Europe, Radio Liberty, and even the Voice of America.

Soviet policies throughout the world in reality have been anti-United States and anti-Moslem all along, but our officials usually say nothing at all. The administration has, in fact, often explained Soviet actions away so as not to harm prospects for SALT II. Now the President has discovered that Leonid Brezhnev is a "liar." Now is the time to tell the story to the world.

We should employ all our resources to explain to the world the nature and extent of Soviet imperialism. We should marshal the forces of the International Communication Agency, Radio Free Europe, beamed to the Soviet satellites in Eastern Europe, and Radio Free Liberty, which broadcasts to parts of the Soviet Union.

We should take the message particularly to the Moslem world, including Moslem minorities in the U.S.S.R. itself. This message should include the truth about Soviet activities in Moslem areas. The Soviet invasion of Afghanistan, the overthrow of three Afghan Governments, and attacks on Moslem tribesmen are so blatant that the story of Soviet imperialism can no longer be ignored or explained away. The story must be told and we should tell it. It is in our national interest and in the interest of world freedom to

SAN BERNARDINO CHAMBER PRESIDENT STEPS DOWN

HON. JERRY LEWIS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, January 3, 1980

● Mr. LEWIS. Mr. Speaker, I would like to take this opportunity to recognize Robert E. Botts, who on January 17, will be stepping down as president of the San Bernardino Area Chamber of Commerce. In this role he has served the community in a way few before him have.

A lifelong resident of San Bernardino, Robert Botts attended public schools and in 1957, graduated from Pacific High School in San Bernardino. After serving in the Navy, Botts returned to San Bernardino and graduated from California State College at San Bernardino in 1970.

He is presently vice president/assistant branch administrator for Santa Fe Federal Savings & Loan in their corporate office. Outside of his work, he is involved in many community activities. He is currently serving on the board of directors of the Kiwanis Club and the San Bernardino County Taxpayers Association, the Civic Light Opera Board, the advisory board of the San Bernardino

County 4-H, and Goodwill Industries. He is a parks and recreation commissioner for the city of San Bernardino.

Robert Botts is also a member of the First Christian Church serving as chairman of their board of elders, a member of the Cal-State Alumni Association, Pacific High School PTA, the San Bernardino, Elks Lodge, Masonic Lodge, and Scottish Rite. He has served as cochairman of the YMCA membership drive and division chairman for the Arrowhead United Way.

Together with his wife Ann, and their three children, Robert Botts and his family are pillars of their community and deserving of the praise of this body. I commend to the House Robert E. Botts as he steps down as president of the San Bernardino Area Chamber of Commerce for his service to his community and fellow man.●

A TRIBUTE TO ALTA DIAMOND

HON. RONALD V. DELLUMS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, January 3, 1980

● Mr. DELLUMS. Mr. Speaker, I would like to take this opportunity to join with the Easter Seal Society of Alameda County in honoring Ms. Alta Diamond as the Humanitarian of the Year. Mrs. Alta Diamond, who is being honored January 31, 1980, by the Easter Seal Society as the fourth annual Humanitarian of the Year, has a long and distinguished career spanning 50 years as a community leader, and is well known and loved for her numerous activities in Oakland's charitable, cultural, and civic organizations.

The wife of prominent Oakland dentist, Dr. Meyer Diamond, and active in the management of his office, she has found time to serve on many community organization boards as well as chairing a great variety of fundraising events.

Alta Diamond has always enjoyed social service, working closely with the people of the community. A Canadian by birth, but a longtime resident of Oakland, shortly after coming to the bay area at the age of 14, she has long been involved in the care of others.

Since that time, the list of her achievements has grown continuously, as has the recognition she has been given by the community.

In 1978, she was honored by the International Institute of the East Bay for her contribution to the city of Oakland, and by station KABL as Citizen of the Day in 1971 and again in 1978, and as Oakland's Mother of the Year in 1977 and on Grandmother's Day in 1972 by the Oakland Tribune.

Prominent among those organizations with which she has been associated is the Oakland Symphony Association. She has served as its president and vice president, member of the executive board, and member of the conductor and new manager search committee, and, as president of the guild. As chair of individual gifts, she has raised unprecedented amounts of contributions. In 1973, she received the Golden Baton Award, a rare honor. All

in all, she has been continuously involved with the symphony since 1964, and is known as Mrs. Symphony in Oakland.

She presently serves on the board of directors of the Oakland Museum Association and for 15 years served on the women's board. She is also trustee of the California College of Arts & Crafts, and member of the development program. She is a trustee and life member of the Oakland Zoo, and was chair of membership.

She has been a member of the board of directors of the Easter Seal Society of Alameda County for 4 years, where she chaired the 1978 and 1979 "Humanitarian of the Year" Award Dinner-Dance.

She is a member of the board of directors of the Peralta Cancer Research Institute, which brings together scientific researchers of the University of California, Lawrence Berkeley Laboratory and Peralta, a community hospital. She has also worked in a variety of capacities for Heart Fund drives, the PTA, YWCA and Community Chest.

She serves on the advisory board of the Camron Stanford Preservation Association. She is a trustee of the Arthritis Foundation and its membership chairman for many years. She initiated their first major fund-raising event and continues to help in fund-raising. Other memberships include the Leonardo da Vinci Society, the Acacia Branch of Children's Hospital, the Peralta Chapter of the San Antonio Youth Group and the Women's Athletic Club. She has also been past president of the Women's Auxiliary of the East Bay Dental Society.

Thirty years ago she became one of the founding members of the Brandeis University Women's Committee of the East Bay, fulfilling many offices, and is now a life member. In 1946, she received a special commendation for meritorious service in her work for the USO.

She is also a member of Overseas Rehabilitation Training, Hadassah and the Sisterhood of Temple Sinai, and is a board member of Temple Sinai in Oakland. She has been active with Mayor Wilson's international commission and the Marcus Foster Institute.

Her creed is best summed up in her own words: "I am extremely grateful for the opportunity to serve and help."

I am pleased to join with many other citizens of the Oakland area in honoring this truly outstanding person for her long years of devoted community service.●

THE MEDICAL ASPECTS OF INTERNATIONAL AMATEUR AND OLYMPIC BOXING

HON. EDWARD J. PATTEN

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, January 3, 1980

● Mr. PATTEN. Mr. Speaker, it is a great honor to have as one of my constituents and friends, Dr. Max Novich, an internationally known orthopedist who has been involved in sports medicine. Dr. Novich recently organized and coordinated a symposium on the Medical As-

pects of International Amateur and Olympic Boxing. I would like to include some remarks regarding this symposium, a fine effort by Dr. Novich.

The remarks follow:

SYMPOSIUM ON MEDICAL ASPECTS OF INTERNATIONAL AMATEUR AND OLYMPIC BOXING
(By Max M. Novich, M.D.)

Despite the competition of a World Series and football games of all types, the sport of boxing never looked greater than it did on October 13, 1979, when boxing experts from all over the world convened at an athletic-medical forum on the Newark campus at the college of Medicine and Dentistry-New Jersey Medical School to disseminate and upgrade information concerning the latest and most improved scientific methods in the training and conditioning, equipment, medical care, nutrition, and administrative matters for boxers. These subjects were covered with the goal of making boxing a safer and more competitive sport and reduce the incidence, nature and extent of injuries and disabilities occurring in boxing.

The meeting of physicians, coaches, trainers, boxers, boxing administrators and the general public interested in boxing was the brainchild of Dr. Max M. Novich, a former boxer and a national and internationally known orthopedist who is now Director of Sports Medicine at CMDNJ-NEW JERSEY Medical School. He organized, developed, and coordinated the entire program. Although the symposium was titled, "The Medical Aspects of International, Amateur, and Olympic Boxing", boxing in general was on display as many former boxing greats and personalities attended including Phil Terranova, former featherweight champion from New York City, Matthew Saad Muhammad, present WBC lightweight champion from Philadelphia, Bernie Manhoff, former famous featherweight from Philadelphia and now President of the National Veteran's Boxers Association, Allie Stolz, lightweight and Charles Fusari, welterweight, contenders in the early 1940's. A famous former Mickey "Fox" Brietkopf, who used his professional earnings to obtain a law degree.

Mickey now lives in Elberon; he is 85 years old and still quite agile mentally but somewhat slowed down physically. Broadway Sam Rose, now 83 years old and a former boxer and famous manager, was there too. Although slowed down physically, he still is pretty bright mentally. Joe Nolan came down from Wakefield, Mass. Joe fought as an amateur and won 160 out of 168 matches. He is now an attorney. Barney Felix, a former famous boxer, coach and referee, attended. Dave Taub, a great amateur fighter in New Jersey, attended along with his protege, 16 year old Victor Gordon of Hillside.

Tay Pellechia and Ernie Ratner, former great boxers in the Essex County area, attended. Boxing writer Nate Cohen from Miami Beach, Fla., came up for the symposium. Reggie Jones, a member of the 1972 U.S. Olympic Boxing Team, attended. Howard F. Cerney, Esq. of N.Y.C., devotee of boxing, Becky Manhoff and Molly Forman, President of Ladies Auxiliary National Veteran Boxers Association and David Warner, President South Ward Boy's Club of Newark were present. Dr. Edward Gordon from Florida, Dr. Ignacio Alipizar of Houston, Texas, Dr. Robert S. Riglosi of Paramus, N.J. were also present.

Over 175 registrants crowded the large amphitheatre to hear physicians, coaches, and administrators experienced in boxing matters. Doctors Benjamin F. Rush, Jr., and Andrew Weiss, chairman of the department of Surgery and Section on Orthopedic Surgery respectively of CMDNJ-New Jersey Medical School, gave welcoming addresses to the registrants. Col. Donald F. Hull, President of the International Association of Amateur

Boxing, followed with a discussion of International, amateur and olympic boxing. In addition to being President, he is also administrator of AAU Boxing in the U.S.A.

Dr. Leon G. Smith, Director of Medicine of St. Michael's Hospital and an expert on infections, gave a very interesting and most enlightening lecture on the "Diagnosis and Treatment of Infections of International Athletes." His topic was very well received because of developments in his field. Dr. Ronald Kamm of Tinton Falls, New Jersey, who practices psychiatry in the Long Branch area and also holds professional rank at the Hahnemann Medical School in Philadelphia followed with a topic on "Why Boxing?" Stephen Acunto, Jr., followed with an excellent talk on intercollegiate boxing.

Steve is a former undefeated amateur boxer who has a rank of Professor of English at Westchester Community College where he is also assistant boxing coach. His father is Stephen Acunto, Sr., a former professional boxer and confidant of champion Rocky Marciano with whom he made training film in boxing is the boxing coach of Westchester Community College. Stephen Acunto, Jr., spoke about the American Association for the Improvement of Boxing which has a membership of 300. Dr. Robert R. Gross, a former amateur, intercollegiate, and professional boxer, gave the next lecture, "The Boxer and His Nutrition." Ruby is originally from Newark and is founder of the famous Pawling Health Manor where people come to learn and practice the rules of good nutrition.

Dr. Gross has never left boxing and still plays a very active role. Dr. Robert Schwartz, a dentist from Rahway with a faculty appointment at the CMDNJ-New Jersey Dental School, gave a fine talk on the present-day mouthpiece and how it cuts down on the aerobic capabilities muscles. Research is being done to develop a mouthpiece to improve the present appliance. Dr. Novich and Dr. Schwartz have developed an experimental mouthpiece model that has good promise for the future. More will be heard about this type of mouthpiece and hopefully it will be ready for use in the 1980 Olympics.

The morning lecture was spiced with former Congressman Paul Kreb's speech about the great leadership role that the Division of Sports Medicine of CMDNJ-New Jersey Medical School is playing in the development of sports medicine in the U.S.A.

The morning's lectures were topped off by Sgt. Thomas L. Johnson, Coach of the 1976 Olympic Boxing Team and present coach of U.S.A. World Cup Team. His topic was "How to Train an Olympic Boxer", and his lecture was right on target. He talked with authority and know-how and received a tremendous ovation for his efforts. He was besieged with requests for copies of his talk. He is presently a candidate for a position as National Boxing Coach.

During the course of the morning, Jamie Silverman, a 13 year old lass and a recent gold medal winner in diving at the International World Diving Championships in Stuttgart, Germany in August, 1979 was introduced along with her mother, Geraldine Silverman. Jamie told the audience that in order to be a champion an athlete must be determined, dedicated and with the perseverance to excel.

During the luncheon break, the palates were completely won over by the food prepared by Mrs. Jean Novich, presently Trustee of the Village of South Orange.

During this time we were joined by Congressman Joseph Minish of the 11th U.S. Congressional District and Congressman Edward Patten of the 15th U.S. Congressional District. Both Congressmen were heartily welcomed and saw many of their constituents and friends. During the luncheon break, the foreign visitors were given a guided tour

through the \$200,000,000 medical school complex, and they were truly impressed with the facilities as well as the great role that CMDNJ is playing in the medical educational role in the State of New Jersey.

Soon after luncheon, awards were extended to 11 men who have distinguished themselves by their contributions to boxing. These awards were given by the Association of Ringside Physicians by Dr. Max M. Novich, President, assisted by Dr. Harold J. Bennett, President of Community Action Committee Crippled Children's Hospital. His boxing protégé Kenneth J. Garrigan was also present.

Dave Anderson, sports writer for the New York Times; Carmine Bilotti, Veteran historian and publicist for boxing; Lester Bromberg, boxing writer for the New York Post and Ring Magazine; John F. X. Condon, vice-president, Madison Square Garden; Cus D'Amato, manager and trainer of championship boxers.

Jim Jacobs, President of Big Fights, Inc.; Dr. Robert R. Gross, founder of Pawling Health Manor; Colonel Donald F. Hull, President of Association Internationale de Boxe Amateurs; Louis Noah Forman, Esq., founding member of Association of Ringside Physicians.

Matthew Saad Muhammad, WBC Light-heavyweight champion; Murad Muhammed, President of Triangle Productions.

The afternoon's lectures were unusual in that a number of very competent and qualified boxing physicians spoke on various phases of boxing. Dr. Hans Grebe, a geneticist from West Germany and chairman of the AIBA medical commission, gave a very interesting talk on "How Dangerous is Boxing?" He spoke in flawless English and answered questions from the audience. Dr. Peter Jako, sports physician from Hungary, physician on the past Hungarian Olympic Team and member of the AIBA Medical Commission, gave his talk on "Effects of Weight Reduction on the Performance of Boxers" in excellent English. He was happy to be lecturing on his favorite subject, boxing, under medical school auspices.

Dr. Yukoo Yoshido, a former professional boxer and now neurosurgeon on the faculty of the Nihon University School of Medicine of Japan, gave a fine lecture and showed slides on serious brain injuries. He is also a member of the Medical Commission of AIBA. This was followed by one of our own neurosurgeons, Dr. Harry Kaplan of the faculty of CMDNJ-New Jersey Medical School, who lectured on "What is the Latest on the Knockout?" Dr. Kaplan has done some excellent original research on boxing showing that many of the myths attached to it are simply untrue.

Jerry Shears, Canadian member of the executive committee of AIBA and a very well known former amateur boxer gave a real pitch for the use of headguards for youngsters in boxing. Professor Anwar Chowdhry of Pakistan, General Secretary of AIBA and Vice-president Dr. Yaw Nikansa-Gyana from Ghana Africa made worthwhile comments about the great opportunity of being able to discuss the sport of boxing under the medical auspices of a great medical school. Acknowledgement of other members of the executive committee of AIBA were extended to Hector Cardona (Puerto Rico), William S. Cox (England), Fernando Duarte (Peru), Lucieno Eleni (Italy), George Guriev (Rumania), T. Houchi (Tunisia), Danilo Ivanovic (Yugoslavia), Albert Lea Leu (Switzerland), Orlando Raso (Brazil), and his wife Glade, Karl-Heinz Wehr (E. Germany) and Alex Villacampa (Philippines). Siegfried Kordts, president West Germany Boxing Federation also attended. Acknowledgements were also extended to other AIBA Medical Commission members: Drs. N.

Tege Abadan, (Uganda), T.B. Adesina (Nigeria) Chief Medical Officer of Health, Onireke, Idaban, Wilson Bahun Adjeko (Togo, West Africa), Professor Also Franccone (Italy) a radiologist from Rome, Professor V. Frantzev (Russia) a cardiovascular surgeon from Moscow, Henry Inniss-Palmer (Nigeria), Angel M. Sanchez Meneses (Venezuela) sports physician from Caracas, Dragon Petrovic (Yugoslavia), Antonio A. Vergara (Philippines) sports physician from Manila and Abdelouahab Yahyaoui (Algeria) sports physician.

Victor Karant of New York, born in Kiev, Russia was the official interpreter. He speaks about 5 languages. He was formerly a member of the Berlin Maccabian Boxing Team from 1923-1926. His presence at the symposium was certainly appreciated by all, especially during the coffee breaks and luncheon time when there was much conversation going on amongst the registrants. It sounded like a miniature United Nations. Sandy Biber, Head Trainer of Montclair State College and President of the New Jersey Chapter of the National Athletic Trainers Association handled the audiovisual duties like a pro. Odin Dudrich's welcome sign and fight size paper boxing gloves were distributed to the registrants. They were unique and very much appreciated.

Acknowledgements of appreciation were also extended to Cus D'Amato who came down from Catskill, N.Y., trainer and manager of two world champions attended and noted the great benefits that are derived from symposiums of this type, Al Bundles, Commissioner of the Metropolitan AAU, and William Stein, Sports Director of the Sales Executive Club of New York City for their encouragement and help in making this symposium so successful. Bennie "Tex" Novellino, an octogenarian formerly of Newark and now of Florida made a long trip up to update his boxing knowledge. He was one of the foremost boxing managers and promoters in the greater Newark Metropolitan area during the golden days of boxing.

Jim Balakevich of Washington, D.C., Paul Benti, well known and capable boxing referee also attended. Dr. Paul Williams, A very well known Ringside Physician from Trenton, New Jersey, spoke about the great benefits that result from medical forums such as this boxing symposium. Dr. Paul J. Hirsch of Bridgewater, N.J. and president of the New Jersey Orthopedic Association congratulated Dr. Novich for putting on this symposium, and the many contributions he has made and continues to make to sports medicine.

Dottie Hull, Administrative assistant secretary and her son Champ, secretary of AIBA were certainly very helpful during the course of the symposium. She is the daughter of the very famous William Cavanaugh, legendary boxing coach at West Point where Col. Hull matriculated, boxed and then married the coach's daughter.

The press was well represented locally, statewide, nationally and internationally. Willie Klein, the great sports editor of the Newark Star-Ledger was on hand to receive Dave Anderson's award who was covering a World Series Game and unable to attend. Sandra Klein, wife of Willie, beamed as her husband accepted the award. Elaine Bloom, feature writer, of the American Jewish Ledger attended as she has all other prior sports medicine symposiums at the medical school. Bob Taylor, editor of the Amateur Boxer, came down from Cobalt, Connecticut and Audrey Jones, editor of Punch magazine were also on hand. Stuart Levine of Elmwood Park, N.J. and Nate Cohen of Philadelphia are boxing writers for the "Boxing World" and expect to file stories about this

symposium. Joe Kornfield, news editor of the Medical Tribune took copious notes. He will disseminate this valuable information to the medical profession in our nation as well as abroad. The foreign press was represented by Sven Ekstrom, president of AIP's Boxing Commission and writes for the Aftonbladet from Goteburg, Gerd Graf, sports editor of the Wetzlarer Neue Zeitung, from Germany was an interested observer.

This was the largest group of registrants to attend a sports medicine symposium at CMDNJ-New Jersey Medical School. It is also the first time that the sport of boxing has ever had the exposure of a prestigious medical school wherein the art and science of boxing and the art of medicine met so that the benefits of medicine can be extended to boxing to make it a safer and more competitive sport. The registrants were very pleased with the information they heard and from the experts who delivered the message.

An opportunity was given by Dr. Novich to all the registrants to ask questions or comment about boxing and sports medicine. Many made cogent remarks concerning the benefits that the sport of boxing gains from forums of this kind.

The symposium was concluded with a standing ovation to Dr. Novich for his work in organizing this symposium and his contributions to boxing in general. ●

IN HONOR OF FELIX EDWARD HÉBERT

HON. MARIO BIAGGI

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, January 3, 1980

● Mr. BIAGGI. Mr. Speaker, on Saturday, December 29, 1979, our Nation lost a great American patriot and one of its most distinguished legislators—former Representative F. Edward Hébert.

Eddie served in the Congress for 36 years, and when he retired in 1976, he had gained a much deserved reputation as a friend of the military and a staunch protector of our national security.

At a time when U.S. military superiority is being questioned as a result of the Iranian crisis and the invasion of Afghanistan by Soviet troops, Eddie's dedicated efforts in support of a national defense second to none should be appreciated more than ever.

Working to strengthen our military, Eddie was successful in expanding ROTC programs and equalizing the armed services academies. As a tough investigator, he uncovered evidence of waste in military contracts and, during the Vietnam war, he headed an investigation of the My Lai massacre.

Only a handful of persons have ever served longer in Congress than F. Edward Hébert, and none with more diligence and fairness.

During his many years as a Congressman from Louisiana, and particularly as chairman of the House Armed Services Committee (1971-75), Eddie never relented in his sometimes unpopular campaign for a strong defense posture. The United States is still the No. 1 military power in the world today. However, there is sufficient evidence to indicate that the

Soviet Union is rapidly nearing our military capability, and if current trends continue, the Soviets could conceivably surpass us in the not-to-distant future. Such an occurrence would have a very serious and negative effect on the security of our Nation, as well as other countries of the free world.

Recognizing the seriousness of the situation, President Carter has indicated that he will be requesting a significant increase for defense spending in his fiscal year 1981 budget. I am hopeful that the Congress, when considering the President's budget request, will look closely at our Nation's declining military prestige, and will remember the concerns expressed by Eddie Hébert as he worked to achieve and maintain our first-rate military status.

Mr. Speaker, I was honored to serve with Eddie Hébert and I am saddened by his death. However, as we reflect on his life and work, Eddie would want us to remember that his deeds were aimed at protecting the security of our Nation and all of mankind—because in security, there is peace. Eddie Hébert will not be forgotten. ●

CARTER SHOULD GET TOUGH

HON. RICHARD T. SCHULZE

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, January 3, 1980

● Mr. SCHULZE. Mr. Speaker, the Soviet Union's blatant violation of international law through its invasion of the sovereign state of Afghanistan demonstrates quite clearly to the rest of the world their true expansionist intentions.

It is my firm belief that, as a result of this aggression, the United States must immediately reevaluate its foreign policy objectives and make those changes necessary to insure the future safety of this Nation and its allies.

The crisis in both Afghanistan and Iran are not isolated events but are calculated policy decisions made by foreign leaders who are convinced that this Nation has lost its resolve to defend freedom and liberty throughout the world. In short, our current foreign policy now lies in shambles and unless we desire to precipitate other future crises of these dimensions we must now act to change the misguided direction of this policy.

My recommendations include such actions as the withdrawing of the SALT II Treaty, rapidly increasing the quality of our military, strengthening our bilateral security alliances, and perhaps most of all, develop the necessary commitment or backbone by demonstrating to nations like Iran that the United States will not sit idly by as our citizens are tortured and mistreated by a bunch of kidnapping terrorists who masquerade as "students".

The fate of every nation does indeed rest in its own power.

Mr. Speaker, at this time, I would like to introduce into the RECORD an article

by Patrick J. Buchanan that appeared in a recent issue of the Philadelphia Inquirer. I believe this article accurately reflects the opinion of the vast majority of American citizens.

The article is as follows:

CARTER SHOULD GET TOUGH

(By Patrick J. Buchanan)

WASHINGTON.—Seventy-five years ago, when an American citizen was held hostage by some North African bandit, Teddy Roosevelt sent his now legendary telegram, "Perdicaris alive or Raisuli dead."

Ten years later, Woodrow Wilson ordered the U.S. Navy to shell and seize the Mexican port of Vera Cruz after some American sailors were arrested and marched through the streets of Tampico.

Two years later, when Pancho Villa raided a New Mexican border town, Wilson sent General Pershing and 12,000 American cavalry into Mexico to destroy his forces. Less "grape juice" and more "grape shot," demanded one senator.

Wilson and Roosevelt understood profoundly what President Carter does not. To make this world safe for Americans to go unmolested, it is often necessary to use lethal military force against our enemies, and to leave those enemies in constant dread of the United States.

Carter, however, seems determined to use this crisis to demonstrate to the world that the United States has taken to heart the Christian injunction to turn the other cheek.

Consider America's responses to date—in retaliation for a war crime perpetrated by terrorists in collusion with an outlaw regime.

Our President resolutely refused to light the national Christmas tree.

Several days before Christmas, our Department of State, 7,000 strong, marched to the Lincoln Memorial where many were observed weeping openly, and all sang, "Let My People Go."

Carter has taken America's "case" both to the World Court and the Security Council, both of which have agreed that holding diplomats hostage is a practice that cannot be condoned.

To show that the America of Jimmy Carter is not the America of Lyndon Johnson and Richard Nixon, we shipped our old friend the shah off to a banana republic, and indicated that—if only they would let our hostages go—we would allow Khomeini to establish an international tribunal to expose the crimes of the shah and his American collaborators over the last quarter century.

Then, really getting tough, President Carter—in the sixth week of the crisis—ordered 85 percent of the Iranian diplomats in the United States out of the country. Thirteen days later, John P. Wallach of Hearst Newspapers did some investigative work and discovered no one had departed. American officials mumbled something about the poor fellows' difficulty making traveling plans.

With the crisis in its seventh week, Carter went before the country and said we are going back to the Security Council, this time for "economic sanctions."

Carter closed his brief talk with a "carol" by Henry Wadsworth Longfellow, written in 1864, which, he said, expressed "my thoughts and prayers—and I'm sure those of our nation in this time of challenge and concern and of crisis." The carol closed:

"The Wrong shall fall.

"The Right prevail

"With peace on earth, good will to men."

On hearing this, a colleague of mine stopped his car on the George Washington Parkway, for fear he was going to throw up.

If Carter will review the history of 1864,

he will find that, in that lovely year, Abraham Lincoln's gunboats were blockading every remaining Southern port, and two generals named Sherman and Grant were bleeding the Confederate armies white with their scorched-earth campaigns.

This country is behaving as though some civil rights leader were locked up for the night, and we were trying to appeal to the good will of some cranky Southern sheriff to let him out for Christmas.

Is there any doubt that the United States is losing this confrontation, being visibly exposed as an impotent nation, unable to effect the release of its people—or to punish their captors?

With each of Carter's warnings reaping fresh insults from Qum, the President should spend less time in the front pew of the National Cathedral and more time over at the Pentagon with the Joint Chiefs, poring over maps of Iranian military and industrial targets. ●

HOW PRESIDENT CARTER BETRAYED THE SHAH—PART II

HON. LARRY McDONALD

OF GEORGIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, January 3, 1980

● Mr. McDONALD. Mr. Speaker, in this we are continuing with the examination of how U.S. foreign policy brought about the destabilization of the government of the Shah of Iran and how the Soviet Communists took advantage of this U.S. policy to help bring about the overthrow of a pro-Western government by extreme anti-American forces. The article by John Rees was originally published in the Review of the News on February 21, 1979.

The article follows:

How JIMMY CARTER BETRAYED THE SHAH

Viewing revolution in the whole region as an interrelated drama, Moscow now held the dress rehearsal. In April 1978, the Free World suffered a major defeat when the leader of the Communist party of Afghanistan, the Khalq or "Masses" party, seized control of Iran's eastern neighbor in a bloody coup and established a Marxist-Moslem dictatorship. Just as Soviet agents long planted among the Shi'ite Moslems of Iran would soon do, the Afghan Communist despot Nur Mohammed Taraki called for a "jihad" (holy war) against those he designated as false Moslems or "Ikhwanu Shayateen." The latter means "brothers of devils" and is a phrase from the Koran applied by the Afghan Reds to all who oppose the transformation of Afghanistan into a Soviet satellite. It became plain that the Communists had been busy devising a Marxist "liberation theology" for Islam, just as they had done for Christianity and other religions targeted for subversion.

But the capture of Afghanistan provoked no reaction from the Carter Administration and Washington continued to pump dollars to the new Communist regime. This confirmed to the Kremlin that it was in sufficient control of U.S. foreign policy to prevent a response to Soviet aggression in the Middle East, just as it had prevented resistance to Soviet aggression in Africa. A *de facto* U.S. policy of non-intervention against Communist aggression, even to defend the source of oil and natural gas on which the countries of the Trilateral Commission—North America, Western Europe, and Japan—depend for their economic and military

strength, made clear to Moscow that it was free to act at will in Iran.

With the Kremlin's puppet Taraki in control of Kabul, a flood of Soviet-trained agents moved across the border into Iran to infiltrate the mosques, the schools, the Shi'ite monasteries, the bazaars, and the oil fields. By November 1978, there were an estimated 500,000 illegal Afghan immigrants in Iran, in most cases virtually indistinguishable from Iranians living in the eastern provinces. The K.G.B., which had taken control of Afghanistan's secret police, set up large training camps for Iranian terrorists.

Of course the subversion of Iran by Communist agents had been going on for some time. Over the past decade a large number of Soviet intelligence officers from both the K.G.B. and the G.R.U. have been caught and expelled from the country by the Iranian security authorities. Reports show that there have been as many as 4,000 Soviet technicians in various jobs in Iran and another 1,000 from other Communist countries in Eastern Europe. How many of these also had K.G.B. or G.R.U. duties in the subversion of Iran we do not know precisely; but it is a matter of record that the K.G.B. has used as "cover" such organizations as the Irano-Soviet Cultural Society, the local offices of the Soviet news agency Novosti, the Soviet trade mission in Teheran, Soviet consulates in large Iranian cities, a Soviet-owned transport company, and the Soviet hospital in Teheran.

With these resources, assisted by indigenous agents and Iranians in high military and administrative positions whom the K.G.B. had either blackmailed or bought, the Soviet Union commenced a sophisticated political-warfare operation against the Shah in late 1977. A new publication of the Iranian Tudeh Communists, called *Navid* (Good News), began to appear weekly in Teheran. A high-quality production in contrast to the sleazy mimeograph tracts put out by the other Leftist and terrorist groups, *Navid* has been able to respond to the swiftly moving political events in Iran, often bringing out special editions on the eve of major strikes and demonstrations. Its pages reflect the line of the clandestine National Voice of Iran (N.V.I.) broadcasts from Baku on the Caspian in calling upon the Iranian military to mutiny against the Government and for general strikes. *Navid* has frequently used forgeries intended to inflame its targets and began carrying fake proclamations by spurious "rank-and-file" Iranian military groups urging desertion and mutiny. It carried phony accounts of mutinies for months before the recent outbreak of dissension in the Iranian Air Force.

This Communist publication has been publishing the Tudeh party's call for formation of an "anti-dictatorial broad front," the same sort of maneuver the Communists are using in Nicaragua, The Philippines, and other countries. In an effort to win over the Shi'ite clergy, the Tudeh Communists have said that the ayatollahs and mullahs must play the "vanguard role" in this movement. In a June 1978 edition of *Navid*, the Communists offered to place all of their very considerable propaganda, political, and technical resources at the service of this front. *Navid* pointed to the "benefits" that have accrued to the fundamentalist Islamic and socialist Government of Libya and to the terrorist "freedom fighters" of the P.L.O. as a result of their cooperation with the Soviet Union, suggesting that similar "benefits" could come to Iranians who joined the ranks of Communist collaborators.

Not surprisingly, all available evidence points to the fact that *Navid* is produced in

the Soviet Embassy in Teheran on its modern printing press, and that it is the voice of the K.G.B.'s covert political-action agents when these can be distinguished from the voice of the Tudeh party puppets.

The alliance of "Islamic-Marxists" or "black and red revolutionaries" is not new in Iran. The largest Iranian terrorist organization, the Organization of Mujaheddin of the People of Iran (O.M.P.I.), originated in a 1963 attempt to overthrow the Shah in which Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini played a leading role. It has spoken of its members as Islamic-Marxists for the past nine years. Thus this unlikely union is not, as several U.S. commentators have claimed, an "invention of the Shah's propagandists." In fact the 4,000-member O.M.P.I. announced in 1976 that it had "joined the Marxist-Leninist revolution" in Iran and was hailed in welcome by its rival terrorist group, the somewhat smaller Organization of Iranian People's Fedayee Guerrillas.

As violence in Iran continued to increase along with the evidence of Soviet involvement in destabilization and subversion, there was no response by the Carter Administration. In a recently released staff study by the House Select Committee on Intelligence, we find the following statement: "The attention of top policymakers was not brought forcefully on Iran until October 1978." The House Intelligence Committee study contains a wealth of "evidence" to support this statement, but it makes no mention whatever of President Carter's meeting with the Shah in November 1976 when it was already apparent that the Communists had targeted Iran for takeover and the violence had literally spilled onto the steps of the White House.

What, we may ask, does it take to obtain "the attention of top policymakers"? The fact is, alas, that those policymakers were well aware that the Reds were out to destroy the Shah and were trying to help them! The Washington Post of February 13, 1979, carries a column which reports that the Shah has told President Sadat of Egypt that C.I.A. set him up on orders of President Carter, and that the Shah had proof of this last spring.

As the Moslem-Marxist alliance gained momentum, a new forbidding figure became central to Iran's tragedy, the 78-year-old Shi'ite religious leader Ruhollah Khomeini, who uses the honorific title "ayatollah" or "reflection of God" reserved for a handful of the most respected Shi'ite mullahs or "masters" of the Koran and Islamic precepts.

This month Khomeini, whose brother had been imprisoned as a member of the Communist party in Iran, returned from 14 years of political exile, all but the last few months in Communist Iraq, having maintained an implacable opposition not merely to the Shah but to the entire Iranian royal family, to the military which supports the Shah, and to the Constitution and the Government. During his exile, Khomeini issued repeated calls for revolution and the violent overthrow of the Shah. Khomeini says his goal is the creation of a revolutionary Islamic republic that will be anti-Western, socialist, and with the ultimate power in the hands of the chief ayatollahs.

In the words of Michael Ledeen, an expert on Iran at Georgetown University in Washington, D.C., there is ample evidence that Ruhollah Khomeini is "a clerical fascist, a violent anti-Semite and an intensely chauvinistic anti-American." This evidence is not taken from any secret intelligence files, but from Khomeini's own writings, lectures, and press interviews. As long ago as December

1968, in *The Middle East* magazine, Khomeini affirmed that the purpose of his Islamic republic would be completely to eliminate all Western influence from Iran. Apparently Communism is not considered a "Western influence" since Khomeini has repeatedly said during the past year that in his Islamic theocracy the Communists will participate as a legitimate political force.

Khomeini's Islamic republic will seek to bring back to Iran the punishments established by Muhammad in the early 7th Century. These include 80 lashes for drinking alcohol; the public stoning of adulterers; cutting off a thief's hand and so on. According to *Newsweek*, one of Khomeini's close aides told their reporter, "you don't cut off the whole hand—just the finger tips." The aide wanted to make clear that this is much more respectful of "human rights" than the Saudi and Libyan practice of hacking off the entire hand at the wrist.

So much for President Carter's effort to destroy the Shah in the name of "human rights." Clearly there is much more involved here.

In December of 1978 the Communist Tudeh party, which had been run from East Berlin by Iranian exile Iraj Eskandari, gave its tentative support to the Islamic revolutionary movement headed by Khomeini. The support was far too tentative for Moscow's liking and it promptly sacked Eskandari. The new boss of Tudeh, one Nureddin Kianuri, immediately issued a statement which read, "The Tudeh Party approves Ayatollah Khomeini's initiative in creating the Islamic revolutionary council. The ayatollah's program coincides with that of the Tudeh Party." The alliance was now a matter of public record.

Which came as no surprise to anyone, although the Carter Administration continued to pretend not to realize that Khomeini's closest advisor, Sadegh Ghotbzadeh, alias Afshari, was well-known to the European intelligence community as a master revolutionary with tight links to the leaders of the French and Italian Communist parties. Afshari, it develops, also works closely with the Libyan secret service, one of the K.G.B.'s most helpful collaborating agencies in the Middle East.

In order to facilitate the operation of the newly announced Islamic-Marxist alliance, the Tudeh Communists formed a new front party, the Democratic Union of the People of Iran. In their new guise of a Democratic Union, the Communists began calling for the establishment of Shi'ism as the national religion of Iran, and for full support for Khomeini and his revolutionary Islamic republic. In a mere two months, because of the alliance, they were able to sell in Teheran 300,000 copies of the *Communist Manifesto* and are distributing thousands of copies of works by Lenin translated into Persian.

The highly organized, well-funded Communists have considerable influence not only in the Writers Association, the Bar Association, and in the National Association of University Professors, but also in the poor sections of the major cities where "district cells" have been set up to take control of such tasks as local food distribution, traffic control, medical care, and so forth. And, of course, the price of receiving food, medical care, heating oil, or whatever is political cooperation and subservience to the Communist leaders.

As Khomeini's revolution merged with the Marxists, the slogans carried in the street demonstrations shifted. (Many were written in English for the benefit of American television viewers.) At first the slogans were the

conventional "Death to the Shah" and "Long live the Islamic Democratic Republic." They were soon changed to "Power to the People" and finally "Long Live the Revolution." Even in mass demonstrations called by Khomeini forces, there were large contingents numbering in the thousands who were chanting these Marxist slogans. A mid-January march called by a coalition of student Marxist and Communist organizations at Tehran University attracted an estimated ten to fifteen thousand participants.

The rising intensity of revolutionary sentiment was not lost on the Soviet Union, which in mid-January directly endorsed Khomeini in *Pravda*, the official newspaper of the Communist Party of the U.S.S.R. The Soviet Communist endorsement for Khomeini and his Islamic revolution came because "they have a long established reputation as opponents of tyranny" and because they appeared to be riding "on the crest of the wave of events."

Two days after the official *Pravda* endorsement, former U.S. Attorney General Ramsey Clark, accompanied by veteran activists from the old Hanoi lobby, held a New York press conference to report on a trip to Iran and a Paris visit with Khomeini and his advisors. Clark expressed his hope that the U.S. would take no action so that Iran "could determine its own fate." He echoed the line of a two-year campaign by U.S. activists associated with the Hanoi and Havana lobby saying we must prevent Iran from "becoming the next Vietnam." What Clark meant to do, of course, was to support the Carter Administration's determination to avoid U.S. or N.A.T.O. intervention in support of Iran's military and let the country fall.

The Clark press conference was also designed to ensure that the U.S. Left would do nothing to slow the advances of the Moscow-approved Khomeini takeover. This became clear when in short order Ramsey Clark began arranging for the principal U.S.-based Khomeini supporters to meet covertly with members of the State Department's Iran Task Force, with Senators and Congressmen, and with Carter's Ambassador to the United Nations, Andrew Young.

Ambassador Young's response was predictable. Here was Khomeini with a 16-year record of fomenting rebellion, subversion, and revolution against an American ally; who was endorsed by the Communists; who was reiterating his detestation of all aspects of the Western world, most particularly his fanatical hatred for all things American. Naturally Ambassador Young praised him, declaring that the Shi'ite leader would "eventually be hailed as a saint."

Others high in the Carter Administration shared Andrew Young's views. When their support for the constitutional Government of Iran was needed, they were privately negotiating with the Ayatollah's supporters in Washington who had been expelled from the Shah's Embassy by Government loyalists. These Iranian subversives, who had penetrated the Embassy staff, were led by Djafar Faghih, a former Minister Counselor. They boasted to this reporter of their contacts with White House National Security Council staffers, mentioning William B. Quandt and Gary Sick, and with the State Department. They spoke gleefully of their expectation of quickly obtaining U.S. recognition of the Government appointed by Khomeini, and declared the intent of Khomeini to have Iran's Ambassador to the United States sent home as a war criminal.

Ruhollah Khomeini has seized power in Iran not merely with the support of the Soviet Union and its agents, but with the

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direct assistance of the Carter Administration. The question now is how long the 78-year-old Khomeini will be allowed to remain as the front man of the Iranian revolution before the Soviet Union moves to replace him with a more malleable puppet. And the

fact remains that, had President Carter not betrayed the Shah, the forces of extremism and fanaticism, Communist and Moslem, would not now have Iran by the throat and a loyal ally of the Free World would have been preserved.

We shall soon learn that the chain of events precipitated by the Carter betrayal of the Shah will affect the life of every American. And when the question is asked, Who lost Iran? The answer will be: Jimmy Carter.●